sion of minimum wages once in at least over 2 years or on a rise of 50 points of the Consumer Price Inlex Number, first set out by the 31st Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference in July, 1980, is reiterated. It is agreed that minimum wages, particularly, in respect of agricultural employment under the Minimum Wages Act, will be immediately reviewed and new rates of minimum wages notified within six minths, wherever required.

The difficulties in implementation of the Minisum Wages Act need to be specifically addressed, and ways found to remove these difficulties. Particularly, action will have to be directed towards the following:

(a) Removing the lack of awareness among labour as well as employers of the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, and other Acts, affecting unorganised labour, through a substained publicity campaign both by the Central and the State Governments;

(b) Strengthening and upgrading the enforcement machinery of the State Governments with assistance from the Central Government, as may be required;

(c) Ensuring that inspection staff have the necessary mobility by giving them transport facility and extending to them security in the course of their work involving enforcement of he Minimum Wages Act and other Legislation governing agricultural and other labour especially in rural Central Government may consider extending suitable assistance to State Governments for this.

(d) The assistance of other Departments of State Governments like the Revenue Department, Rural Development Department, Welfare and other Departments should also be taken, depending upon the conditions obtaining in individual States|Union Territories for the effective enforcement and implementation of the laws above mtntioned.

Claims authorities under the Minimum Wages Act and other Acts would be appointed at the block levels to see that workers get relief quickly; also, prosecuting authrities should exist, ideally, at block level.

State Level Advisory Boards and Tripartite Boards, Committees should meet regularly to review monitoring and implementation of the legislation governing unorganised labour.

In order to raise income levels of unorganised labour, States would also adopt an integrated approach involving increase in general awareness about the laws governing unorganised labour, acceleration of antipovert programmes, accelerating employment generation programme and the enforcement of minimum wages.

Export of Meat

2760. DR. MOHD. HASHIM KIDWAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of buffalo and goat meat exported during the last year and the current financial year;

(b) the names of the countries to which meat was exported during the same period;

(c) what are the corresponding figures for the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 in this regard; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange earned thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSHI): (a) The exports of buffalo meat and goat|sheep meat during 1986-87 and 1987-88 (April-June, '87), in terms of quantity, have been as follows:—

	(In Metric Tonnes:) Buffalo meat	Goat/Sheep meat
1986-87	36.064	9,378
1987-88 (April/June, 1987)	10,355	2,443

(b) Buffalo meat was exported, among other countries to Malaysia, U.A.E., Kuwait, Oman and Bahrain, Goat|sheep meat was exported, mainly to U.A.E., Oman, Saudl Arabia and Bahrain.

(c) The export of buffalo meat and goat sheep meat during 1984-85 and 1985-86, in terms of quantity, were as follows:—

	(In Metric Tonne:) Buffalo meat	Goat/Sheep meat
1984-85	34,588	13,383
1985-86	34,012	13,208

(d) Value of goat|sheep|buffalo meat exported from 1984-85 onwards has been as follows:—

	(Rs. in lakhs) Buffalo meat	Goat/Sheep meat
1984-85	4292	2688
1985-86	4207	2906
1986-77	4584	2297
1987-88 (April/June, 1987)	1309	653

Beedi Workers in the country

2761. SHRI SUBAS MOHANTY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the Statewise number of beedi workers in the country as on 31st March, 1987;

(b) the number of beedi workers contributing to the Employees' Provident Fund regularly, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to provide regular work to all the beedi workers in the country so as to enable them to avail of the benefit of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) A statement giving the particulars of beedi workers State-wise and their coverage under the EPF Act, 1952 is attached (*See* below).

(c) Beedi manufacturers employ workers including home workers, for manufacture of beedis. It is, therefore, incumbent on them to provide regular work for enabling the workers to avail of the benefits in terms of the law laid down in this case. Government does not provide employment in this industry.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of beedi workers (as on 28-2-87) (In lakh)	Total member of workers covered under the EPF Act (as on 31-3-1987)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.50	18755
2.	N.T. Regional (Assam and Tripura)	0.35	730
3.	Bihar	3·50	4182
4.	Gujarat	0·80	401
5.	Karnataka	4.85	274130
6.	Kerala	2.00	79155
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5·80	31679
8.	Maharashtra & Goa	2:50	56664
9.	Orissa	1·60	450
10.	Rajasthan	1·16	2359
11.	Tamil Nadu	2.25	239253 (Provisional
12.	Uttar Pradesh	4·50	14150
13.	West Bengal	4.50	27500
		36.31	918207